RELYING ON FRAUD.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLOT TO STEAL THE HOUSE

COUNTING OUT REPUBLICANS IN THE SOUTH-WHOLESALE FRAUD AND INTIMIDA-TION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.] Washington, Nov. 15.—Signs multiply that a Democratic scheme to steal the House of Representatives has been planned, and that desperate efforts are in progress to make it successful. Here is an extract from a Washington dispatch published in "The New-York Star" of to-day, under the "scare" headline, "Matt Quay's Cipher:"

It is stated here to-night that the following dispatch has been sent in cipher by Matt Quay to Mr. Estee, the California member of the Republican National Committee:

House very close. Important to our pa carry every district in California. M. S. QUAY.

It is no secret that Quay came here for the purpose of engineering the Republican scheme to get control of the House, and it appears that he is resorting to the tricks of the men who managed the great steal of 1876; that is to first caim everything and then proceed to a make the results justify the claim.

"Oh, that's another forgery, pure and simple," remarked Chairman Quay, who has become accustomed to Democratic forgeries in the past few months. No such dispatch has been sent by him to Mr. Estee or anybody else.

As for a "Republican scheme to get control of to have counted out two Republicans who were fairly elected; in Kentucky two more Republicans have been thus disposed of; in Virginia, certificates will be given to three Democrats who received a minority of the legal votes cast in their ceived a minority of the legal votes cast in the ceived a minority of the legal votes cast in the ceived a minority of the le respective districts: in Maryland one Republican has been counted out and another one threatened; in West Virginia, the Democrats "claim" every Congressman, although the official returns in at least one district elect a Republican; in North Carolina, one Republican has been counted out, and the Democrats "claim" the election of Simmons in the Hd District, who was defeated on the county returns by more than 4,500 majority; and now, after conceding, for nine days, the election of Coleman, Republican, in the IId Louisiana District, General Clark, Clerk of the House, declares that " it is not altogether certain that a Republican has been elected in Louisiana.

General Clark further says that he does not see how it is possible to tell the complexion of the new House until the result of the official count is announced in every Congressional District. It is so now that a few votes in one or two districts may change it either way, and he is not ready to claim the House for his party or concede it to the other. He certainly has hopes that the Democrats will have a majority of one or three. He says it is almost impossible for the majority to be more than three either way.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

General Clark, of course, claims that the Democrats have carried every district in North Carolina, save one, when it is well known that Brower, Republican, has a large majority in the Vth District and will receive the certificate of election, while Johnston, of the IXth District concedes that he is defeated by Ewart, Republican. That was a "white" district, in which there was a fair election, and it shows a Repub lican gain of more than 2,600 votes over the last Congressional election. In all the "black" countles of North Carolina, the most flagrant and enormous frauds were committed, and enough evidence has already been, or soon will be obtained to land a few score of Democratic officials in the penitentiary.

The Tribune's correspondent has in his possession a mass of interesting facts, hitherto suppressed, relating to the election in the Hd District. The district contains a registered Republican majority of more than 7,000 voters. On the face of the returns canvassed by the County Board, Cheatham the Republican candidate, received a majority of some 4,500 votes. The county canvassers reduced this majority to 670 by throwing out two entire counties and a number of election precincts in two other counties. Simmons after ward openly admitted his defeat by more than 600 votes. The Democratic canvassers seem to weak in their arithmetic and to have failed to throw out enough Republican precincts failed to throw out enough Kepublican precincts to save their man. The Democratic State Committee was astounded at the result, and ordered some of the boards to reconvene and "rectify the mistake." The votes cast for Cheatham in the counties of Edgecomb and Vance-more than 5,000-were thrown out because of this heading: For fifty-first Congress, second District.

Exactly the same form—except the number—was used in every Congress District in the State. It was a form agreed upon in writing after a careful examination of the law by the chairmen of the Democratic State Committee and the Republican State Committee in order to prevent any controversary over the form of the ballots. BALLOTS THROWN OUT BY THOUSANDS.

In Bertie County two large Republican precincts were thrown out. In Warren County the actual vote was this: Harrison, 2,369; Cleveland, 1,230; Cheatham, 2,324; Simmons, 1,259 giving majorities of 1,139 and 1,065 for Har rison and Cheatham, respectively. The Democratic canvassing board arbitrarily and illegally threw out the returns from seven townships so as to make the vote stand: Harrison, 879; Cleve land, 549; Cheatham, 865; Simmons, 544; thu

land, 549; Cheatham, 865; Simmons, 544; thus reducing Harrison's majority from 1,139 to 330 and Cheatham's from 1,065 to 325.

In Northampton County the Democratic cancesers threw out enough Republican ballots to reduce Harrison's majority from 500 to 312 and Cheatham's from 456 to 114.

Halifax County has a normal Republican majority of more than 2,000, but "Tom" Emery, the Democratic ringleader, boasted before the election that it would return a majority for every the Democratic ringleader, boasted before the election that it would return a majority for every Democratic candidate. Senator Ransom's son expressed the greatest confidence in Emory's prevision and was willing to stake money on it. Emory was a candidate for the State Senate and was declared elected. In one precinct 1,000 tissue bailots bearing his name were found in the ballot-box. At another precinct, where about 150 Democratic votes were cast and where the Republicans cast a large majority of the ballots, the boxes were carried into another room, the door locked and no Republicans permitted to witness the counting of the ballots. The result of the count was a majority of more than 400 for Emory, Simmons, Cleveland and "Reform." At another precinct hundreds of Republicans were prevented from voting by unlawful challenges and other means.

INTIMIDATION ADDED TO FRAUD.

INTIMIDATION ADDED TO FRAUD.

So much for the Hd District. In Mecklenburg County, which is in the VIth District, the chairman and secretary of the Republican County Committee left their homes the day after the election because of numerous letters they had received advising them to do so for their own safety. Press reports from North Carolina contradicting the story of C. J. Jordan, who was driven out of Durstory of C. J. Jordan, who was driven out of Dur-ham, N. C., on the day following the election, should be received with caution. The Tribune correspondent to-day conversed with a trustworthy man, who is familiar with the circumstances, and who denies most emphatically the assertion that Jordan had incited the Republicans to unlawful acts. According to "The Durham Record" of November 8, Jordan was a Republican "suspect," and he was driven from the town for that reason alone. "The Record" gave this account:

Last night J. C. Jordan, white, upon whom there is a Last night J. C. Jordan, white, upon whom there is a strong suspleten, was waited upon by a committee and notified to leave town by 8 o'clock this a. m. He did not leave and was again notified, but he still did not obey the command. At 10 o'clock he was taken from the store of A. M. Rigsbee and placed in a carriage, and was being rapidly driven out of town. Captain E. J. Parrish mounted a horse and overtook the carriage and persuaded those who had him in charge to bring him back and let him go off on the first train with his family. The white people of Durham propose to preserve order and the white people of Durham propose to preserve order and the white men who have been inciting the negroes will be invited to leave town. If they don't they will be escorted to the incorporated limits and requested not to come back.

Jordan was the Radical candidate for township constable
and was deteated. The Democrats raised enough money
to buy a ticket for himself and family to Boston, Mass.

WHERE A DEMOCRATIC OX WAS GORED. A fair indication of the state of feeling among North Carolina Democrats prior to the election is found in "The Southerner," a rabid Democratic sheet published at Tarboro. It appears that on Monday, November 5, Mr. Johnson, a travelling

County, which is in the west district, on business for his paper. The next issue of "The Southerner" gives this account of Mr. Johnson's experiences in Bethel:

He then approached him in a most aggressive and of what is your business here.

What is your business here.

Have a letter in my pocket saying that one of Plakerton's detectives would be here on the train to-day. Now, you, we are going to make it warm for you.

A man named Cherry called Mr. Johnson in a store

We can run our own elections here without you."

Johnson replied: "I did not come here to have anything to do with your elections," at the same time attempting to put his hand in his breast pocket to show his endentials. Before Johnson was permitted to do this, Cherry knocked his hard from his pocket, and Johnson stepped out, noticing, however, that a www was gathering in the store before he left.

Johnson then went to the railroad agent, Colonel Hamsouthern their went to the railroad agent, Colonel Ham-mond and told him what had occurred and asked him to say the crowd and reli them who he was. Colonel Ham-mond sent a Mr. Blount to see the crowd. Blount re-turned seying that he could do nothing with the mob and dayised Johnson to keep out of the way. The mob, led by Cherry, had gone to the hotel to find Johnson, supposing that he had gone there. Baffled in their search, they were howling around in het pursuit. In the meantime Colonel Hammond had gone to the crowd and came back

"I have seen them and can do nothing with them and "I have seen them and can do nothing with them and
you would better keep out of the way. They are crary."
Then he said: "Mrs. Nelson says she knows you, and
if you will come over there she will protect you."

Johnson went through Mrs. Nelson's yard into the
woods, where he remained until the train came, going to

Williamston, when, by a circuitous route he left his hiding-place, where he had been concealed a couple of hours in terror of being discovered and tern limb from limb, and boarded 'he train.
This is regarded as one of the most horrible outrages on

impudent, in view of the unlawful tricks and frauds of the Democrats to obtain an apparent majority in that body. In Arkansas they appear

dunned you for 'The Southerner.'

No comment on the part of the reporter could add to the deep horrer of an innecent man, fitteen miles from his home and in a county contiguous to his own, pursued by a drunken rabble seeking his blood, refusing all attempts to have himself identified and obliging him to hide in th forest to save his life or great bodily harm. The story comes directly from the lips of Mr. Johnson and can be verified in Bethel. In Williamston, where Mr. Johnson told his story, the greatest indignation was expressed.

there not some work here for a Grand Jury? In this case it happened that the Democratic ox was gored by Democrats. If Mr. Johnson had been a Republican no North Carolina paper would have dared to publish the facts, much less to take up the cudgel for him.

By the best-informed Republicans in Washing-

by the best-informed Republicans in Washing-ton it is not regarded as probable that the Demo-erats will succeed in their conspiracy to capture the organization of the House, even with the help of Democratic State Governments in the South.

THE VOTE OF THE STATE. OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM FIFTY-ONE COUNTIES -HARRISON'S PLURALITY ABOUT 12.000 AND HILL'S 17,000.

Official returns from fifty-one counties in this State and unofficial figures from six other counties give

| Following | GOVERNOR | GOVERNOR

Rep. plurality . 13,531 Dem. plurality . The Republican pluralities from the remaining counties reduce Harrison's plurality to 12,145, and increase Hill's to 17,639. It is to be expected that some errors have been made in telegraphing the official figures, and from some counties the Prohibition vote has not been reported. Corrections will have to be made for these errors and for the oversight in not reporting the Prohibition vote, but changes will probably not materially change the pluralities given above. Complete reports have not been made of the vote on the Constitutional Amendment, but the returns thus far received indicate a small vote against it.

Franklinville, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The official vote of Cattaraugus County is as follows: Harrison, 8,586; Harrison, 8,586; leveland, 6,173; Fisk, 857. Miller, 8,456; Hill,

6,274; Jones, 837. In the 1st Assembly District George N. West (Rep.) has 1,224 plurality, and in the Hd Assembly District James S. Whipple (Rep.) is elected by 1,092 plurality. The entire Republican county ticket is elected by over 2,100 plurality. Binghamton, Nov. 15 (Special).—The official vote of come County is as follows:

President-Harrison, 8,406; Cleveland, 6,447; Fisk, scattering, 2; blank, 52. Governor-Miller 8.275; Hill, 6.544; Jones (Pro.), 800; scattering, 17. Licutenant-Governor-Cruger, 7,955; Jones, 6,861 Powell (Pro.), 788; Blakency (United Labor), 15; scattering 22. Congress-De Lano (Rep.) 8,353; Maloney tering 22. Congress—De Lano (Rep.) 8,363; Maloney (Dem.), 6,342; T. E. Carr (Pro.), 887; scattering, 7. Assemblyman—A. D. Lewis (Rep.), 8,179; Martin Ruggles (Dem.), 6,496; Lucius Woodcuff (Pro.), 804; scattering, 16. Court of Appeals—Rumsey (Rep.), 8,284; Gray (Dem.), 6,369; Stevens (Pro.), 803; McParlin (United Labor), 3; scattering, 16. Justice Supreme (Curt—Follett (Rep.), 14,692; Smith (Dem.), 14,093;

Malone, Nov. 15 .- The official vote of Franklin County is as follows: President-Harrison, 5,757 leveland, 3.028; Fisk, 101. Governor-Miller, 5,700 Hill, 3.067; Jones, 93. Lieutenant-Governor-Cruges Rumsey, 5.707; Gray, 2.977; Stevens, 100. Constitutional Amendment—For, 2,324; against, 749.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 15.-The official vote of schenectady County is as follows: President-Harrison, 3.633; Cleveland, 3,329; Fisk, 158; Belva Lockwood, 1. Governor-Miller, 3,640; Hill, 3,305; Jones, 147: scattering, 7. Lieutenant-Governor-Cruger, 3,635; Jones, 3,315; Powell, 150; Blakeney, 3; scattering, 2. Court of Appeals-Rumsey, 3,637; Gray, 3,280; Stevens, 163; McParlin, 2; scattering, 4.

Kingston, Nov. 15 (Special).-The official footings of the vote in Ulster County on the electoral ticket were completed to-night and are as follows: Harrison, 10,825; Cleveland, 10,487; Fisk (Pro.), 523; Streete (Labor), 3; Curtis (Am.), 1. Thomas Cornell, the elector for this (the XVIIth) district, ran 31 ahead of the ticket. On Governor, Miller has 10,763; Hill. 10.550; Jones (Pro.), 487. For Lieutenant-Governor Cruger ran 13 shead of Miller. Knapp (Rep.), for Congress, has 10,715, Gilbert (Dem.), 10,537. Coutant (Rep.), for Assemblyman in the 11d District, is beaten by Rice (Dem.) by only 5 votes. The Constitutional amendment has 1,875 votes for and 874 against it.

Poughkeepsie, Nov. 15 (Special).—The following is the result of the official canvass in Dutchess County: President-Harrison, 10,265; Cleveland, 9,249; Fisk (Pro.), 634. Governor-Miller, 10,235; Hill, 9, Jones, 619. Lieutenant-Governor-Cruger, 10,247 Jones, 9,240; Powell, 602, Congress-Ketcham (Rep.) 10.266; Downing (Dem.), 4,462. Assembly-Ist Dis trict, Mase (Rep.), 5,038; Rider (Dem.), 4,331; Morrill (Pro.), 291. Ild District, De Peyster (Rep.), 5,236; Tallman (Dem.), 4,737; Young (Pro.), 376. clate Judge-Rumsey (Rep.), 10,214; Gray (Dem.), 9,120; Stevens (Pro.), 648. For the amendment, 9,170; against, 205.

9,170; against, 205.

Buffalo, Nov. 15.—The official vote of Eric County has not yet been declared by the canvassers, and the canvass will probably not be finished for a week to come. It is known, however, that there will be no change in the vote on the electoral ticket, which will stand as follows: Harrison, 31,605; Cieveland, 29,542; Fisk, 732; Harrison's plurality, 2,063.

Nyack, Nov. 15.—The official vote of Rockland County is as follows: Cleveland, 3,939; Harrison, 3,013; Fisk, 249. Governor—Hill, 3,841; Miller, 3,101; Jones, 254.

KANSAS THE BANNER REPUBLICAN STATE. Topeka, Kan., Nov. 15.-The official returns from all but fifteen counties have been received. These, with the unofficial figures from the fifteen counties which hav not yet reported, place the Republican majority at 82,000, making Kansas the banner Republican State of the Union, leading Pennsylvania by 4,000. Governor Humphrey will leave 76,000 plurality.

YOWA GIVES HARRISON OVER 30,000. Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 15.—"The Register" has returns from all of the ninety-nine counties of Iowa. giving Harrison 200,130 votes, and Cleveland 178,778; Harrison's plurality, 30,381.

GAINING BY THE RUM-SELLERS' ENMITY The sentiment among Plainfield, N. J., Republicans s growing in favor of a no-license Common Council. If the plan be carried out, this will be the second "dry" Council in the city's history. The present bitterness against the liquor shops is consequent on the liquorlealers' efforts to defeat Assemblyman John Ulrich for re-election. The attempt only roused Ulrich's

Nathaniel McKay presented the Irish National League yesterday with an Irish flag, mode entirely by Irish hands in Belfast. In the letter accompanying the gift, he expresses the sympathy of the Republic for Irish Hom Rule, and reviews the Democratic defeat in a humorou

Hereford's Asid Phombata Believes Mentel and Physical Exhaustion. HONORING SEWARD'S NAME A STATUE OF THE GREAT SECRETARY UN-

VEILED AT AUBURN. EULOGY BY WILLIAM M. EVARTS-THE STATES. MAN'S GRANDDAUGHTER DRAWS THE

VEIL FROM THE BRONZE. Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 15.-The ceremony of unveiling the Seward statue was performed to-day in the p es nee of a large concourse of people, including I inguished guests from out of town. The W. H. Seward Republican Club of New-York came in a body. public schools were closed for the day and several local military and civic organizations were present. weather was unpropitious and the exercises, with the exception of the simple act of unveiling, took place in the opera house. Ex-Mayor Wheeler called the assemblage to order, and at precisely 11:35 o'clock Fann; Seward, daughter of General Seward and grand-daughter of the statesman, touched a lever and the drapery, formed by two American flags, flew from the statue, and remained soaring above it, suspended from a rope. A flag waved from a neighboring house-top was the signal for the firing of a salute of artillery and the ringing of the chimes of St. Peter's Church. The adjournment of the exercises was then announced and the crowd dispersed, many of the visitors driving to Fort Hill to view Seward's tomb.

The statue is bronze and rises from a pedestal nine feet in height, the figure of Seward being just one-half larger than life size. It represents him standing in the act of delivering his famous higher law senti ment, his right foot extended and his right hand impressively pointing heavenward. With the pedestal, ts height from the ground is eighteen feet. sculptor was Walter G. Robinson, of Auburn, who was present at the unveiling. The bronze cast was made at Chicopee, Mass. The statue is presented to Auburn by the citizens, and upon its cast face is this inscription:

"Presented November 15, 1888, to the city of Auburn, by the townsmen and friends of William H. seward, in commemoration of his beneficent life and of his distinguished services to the State, to the Nation and to mankind." The north face is inscribed "William H. Seward.

1801-1872," and the west side has the last eight lines of Randolph's sonnet:

The cruel doubt, the slanders of debate, The assassin's knife and k-ener blade of scorn, Wielded by party in its narrow hate! How couldst thou pause each step to vindicate, Of thy surpassing work? Lo, it is done. Freedom enshrined in our regenerate State,
And they who were divided made as one!
The south face bears a quotation from Seward's Call-

ornia speech in the Senate on March 11, 1850 The Constitution regulates our stewardship; the to defence, to welfare, and to liberty. But there is a higher law than the Constitution, which regulates our authority over the domain, and devotes it to the same noble purposes."

Below, on the base, is the one name, "Seward," in large capitals. The exercises in the Geneses Opera House attracted an immense audience. The building was profusely decorated. Ex-Mayor Wheeler pre was profisely decorated. Ex-Mayor wheeler pre-sided, and, after music by the band and prayer by the Rev. Jr. Brainard, of st. Peter's, made a statement sketch us the work of the Ciuzens' Committee in se-cuning the statue, and p at ing the shifful work of the sculptor. Mayor Austin accepted the statue in behalf of the city. The orator of the occasion was Senator William M. Evarts, who said in part: Mr. President and citizens of Auburn: The kind in-

vitation of Mr. Seward's fellow-townsmen and of my esteemed friends, his sons and near kinsmen, to take part in the inauguration of the statue which is here to per petuate his memory, found me with every inclination o affection and under every obligation of duty to accede I might feel to assuming the service proposed to me in this celebration, had no other source than distrust in my ability to treat adequately so great a theme, either suitably to the large space in the public history of our country which Mr. Seward fills in the eyes of all his countrymen or acceptably to the intimate and warm as intions of homage, admiration and affection which hi neighbors cherish toward him, as shown in his daily walk and conversation among them for a lifetime. But this listrust, however well conceived. I must surrender to the ble a share in expressing your sentiments and motives that have prompted and justify this public and perpetual remembrance of the name, the worth, the fame of William

From the time when, in 1849, he took his seat in the Senate, until he left it to take his place in Lincoln's Cab-inet, Mr. Seward held no other view as to slavery than this: that slavery, by his voice or vote or acquiescence, should gain no enlargement of strength or spread or dura-tion, and that it must abide its fate under the Constitu-tion and within the Union. That this involved by necescity its decay, its decline and its destruction was as a parent to his forecast as it was uppermost in his purpos and desire. Midway in this Senatorial service the repeal the two geographical sections, with whatever methods and results might pertain to a trial of right by might. They twelve years of Mr. Seward's life include substantially the whole period of public oratory and parliamentary influence that make up the area and arena upon which he exhibited and exercised upon a great theatre and upon sub-iects of the highest import in the critical affairs of a grea Nation, the great frequities with which he was endowe for the safety of the State. Manifold were the occasions For fulness and fertility, for variety and force, for reso lution and efficiency, no equal array of speeches-none of them exhibitory, all of them responsible and to an endcan be found in the records of our statesmen.

The very large and conspicuous part which Mr. Seward took in the common counsels of the new Administration, the unmeasured support which he gave the President i all the cases which rested upon him and to his colleagues i he Cabinet, in the arduous labors and responsibilities dithe capital, in the analogs are the capital tributed among them, I need not insist upon. Event alone would demonstrate this unity and concord, and the records of the times confirm it. We may therefore, turn-our attention into some observations upon that depart-ment of the Government over which he presided, the Doment of the Government over which he presid d, the De-partment of State, in charge of our foreign relations during the Civil War. . . The leading ideas which, from the beginning to the end of his administration of the State Department during the first term of Mr. Lincoln's Pre-idency, held possession of the mind of Mr. Seward and animated and directed his management of the situation were these: First, that a nation rent by civil fends gives at once an opportunity for foreign intervention in its affairs, and this constitutes the chief peril to be guarded against; second, that the motives and the occasions for this intervention in our demestic conflict were more profound and more importunate than could well be measured; third, that no calculation could be tolerated be measured; third, that no carriedation count be tolered of the degree or form of the mischief which would come to our addirs if this intervention should occur; fourth, t prevent this intervention would require and must receiv incessart, intelligent and intrepid action by this Govern ment through the best means and agencies at its command and last, that neither public opinion, nor popular excita-ment, nor theoretic reasoning as to our rights, nor on pride, nor our passions could affect his duty and his responsibility to see to it that intervention did not take place. Upon this line Mr. Seward conducted his foreign correspondence and shaped and directed all other agencies of influence abroad which were at his service. His policy was triumphant. . . .

and the dead and attempt to say the pages of contrast of counsels, vehamence of passions and the heady fight of factions. All these, as we know, culminated in an attempt of the two houses of Congress to depose the President through the constitutional process of impendment. The failure saved us from a disaster which would have been to our institutions a repreach to the pass, a peril to the pass, and thus came the present and a menace to the future. And thus came to an end the great drama of the civil war and thus the public life of Mr. Seward was brought to its close, the last as in the earlier stages of his public service, the principles, the methods, the policy which he pursued were crowned with success. His political fortunes were never

eparate and never separable from the prosperity of his party and the welfare of his country.

To me, much meditating upon the collective traits of Mr. Seward's character, his life and work seem among the sincerest and worthiest that the history of government and the annals of statesmanship have shown. Those traits were a caim judgment and penetrating forecast, an traits were a caim judgment and penetrating forecast, an intrepid courage, a fervid spirit, unfailing patience and the largest charity. These united with great incellect and high merality made up his qualities and his preparation and equipment for the strenuous public services he was destined to perform. His system of life, his conduct of life comported from the beginning to the end with these collective traits. He betrayed no trust, he deserted no duty, he qualled before no danger, he recoiled from no labor, he broke no friendship, he rose on no man's fall, he gained by no man's loss, he fed no grudges, or raised his own require by defamation of others. Toward

RAILWAY MEN TALK ABOUT BRAKES.

A meeting of the New-York Railroad Club was held Board asking for the right to use manure vaults, and suggesting that the vaults be opened only at night. Mr. Bayles and his assistants listened to the arguments yearer on "Lecomotive Brakes" was read by James How.

ard, of the Beates' Driver Brake Company. Representatives of the Westinghouse and Eames Vacuum Brake companies were present and explained the work which has been done by these companies during the last year in the

VISITORS FROM ILLINOIS.

STILL CALLING ON GENERAL HARRISON.

GALESBURG HAS A CANDIDATE FOR POST-MASTER-NEW GUESSES AS TO THE CABINET

TRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Indianapolis, Nov. 15.-Illinois people evince great ondness for General Harrison and this week they have stized much of his time in personally assuring him of their great joy over his election. This morning a party of 150 persons from Galesburg came over to call upon the President-elect. They were rather noisy about it. They brought with them a band, and it did nough serenading at the Republican headquarters and the newspaper offices to raise some of the subsiding campaign enthusiasm in the Hooster capital. Early in the campaign the Galesburg Republicans determine to visit General Harrison, but after all arrangements had been made, it was decided to postpone the trip be cause it was believed that more could be accomplished for the cause at that time by remaining at home. They were determined to visit him, however, and lact week obtained consent to come to-day. Among the prominent men in the party were General P. S. Post, who was elected a member of Congress last week, Colonel Clark E. Carr, one of the best-known speakers in Illinois; Mayor Aldrich and Z. Beatty, Editor of "The Galesburg Republican Register." Mr. Beatty is accorded the distinction by his fellow-citizens of having advocated the nomination of Harrison for President since the close of Grant's last term, and when he entered the newspaper business, as far back as 1640, as Editor of "The Vincennes Gazette," he was a supporter of William Henry Harrison for the Presidency.

General Harrison received the visitors in the parlors of the new Denison House at 11 o'clock. There were no speeches, but he shook hands with most of the The call was solely for the purpose of congratulating the President-elect, but somehow there was a great deal of talk about the fitness of Mr.

Beatty for postmaster of Galesburg.

A telegram from New-York to Western newspapers stating that Mr. Blaine has received from the President-elect a letter offering him the position of Secre-tary of State has been the subject of much talk here. Huston, chairman of the Republican State Committee, when asked about the matter, said that while he had not seen General Harrison since last Friday evening, he was confident that the report was not true.

"Do you believe that Indiana will be represented "I cannot say," answered Mr. Huston. "There is a great deal of talk about it, but I do not believe snybody speaks for General Harrison. I do not believe snybody speaks for General Harrison. I see that Mr. New, Mr. Michener and General Wallace are mentioned for cabinet positions. I don't know that Mr. New cares for such a position. I have heard that Mr. New cares for such a position. I have heard that Mr. New cares for such a position. I have heard that Mr. New cares for such a position. I have heard that Mr. Michener expects to be in the Cabinot. He has been elected Attorney-General, and it is hardly likely, I should think, that he would vacate the office now, and besides he may have some reasons for not wanting to give up his residence and go to Washington. As to General Wallace, I know that when he was approached with the suggestion that he should become a candidate for Governor, he promptly declined to do it, and as he is much devoted to iderary work, he probably does for Governor, he promptly declined to do it, and as he is much devoted to ilerary work, he probably does

he is much devoted to iterary work, he probably does not care to enter polities."

There is one indiana man who has been talked about as a possible member of the Cabinet whom Mr. Huston overlooked, and that man is Mr. Huston himself. It is a fact that his friends confidently believe that he will be given one of the secretaryships in recognition of his efforts in behalf of the President-cleet. It is well known that General Harrison has a friendly feeling for him.

THE JEWELLERS AT DINNER. GEMS OF ORATORY FROM MANY SPEAKERS.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE INDIAN-THE REV. DR. WARREN IS FOR PROTECTION-WHAT THE OTHERS TALKED ABOUT.

The Jewellers' Association held its fourteenth ennual dinner last evening in the large hall at Delmonteo's. About 200 members of the associaion, with their friends, sat down to the tables. At the guests' table, which was presided over by H. B. Dominick, president of the association, were General William T. Sherman, ex-Judge Noah Davis, the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, I. H. Bailey, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall and E. T. Bartlett, president of the Republican Club. Among the members of the association at the other tables were E. G. Webster, F. S. Douglas, A. A. Webster, A. A. Fowler, F. H. Webster, George R. Howe, William Riker, jr., C. E. Breckenridge, E. J. Scoffeld, W. H. Curtis, A. B. Lounsberry, J. G. Bacon, George W. Shiebler, H. E. Rood, Appleton Smith, D. F. Appleton, W. H. Woodruff, W. H.

White, S. E. Thomas and J. C. Atwater. It was a little before 9 o'clock when the chairs vere pushed back, eigars lighted, and President Dominick announced as the first toast of the evening, "Our Great Republic - apparaileled among he nations of the earth in growth and conquest. This was responded to by General Sherman. He began by congratulating his hearers that he had not known the toast to which he was to respond, otherwise the immensity of the subject might have led him to talk all night. He then sketched bricfly the growth of the country, ridiculing the idea that it had been at the expense of the Indian, or that the country was not justly obtained. Continuing, he said in part:

We own every inch of ground that we have just as truly as Great Britain owns England. All this nonsense about our cruel treatment of the Indians is all-there he wiggled is fingers suggestively). To my personal knowledg they were starving, too lazy to work, ready to steal, but with nobody to steal from. Now, where they once were, my friend Tiffany sells his works of art to populous communities. I am glad to meet here the men who do the work, men who delve in the earth and bring things to the surface. The man who works up the silver and gold into things of beauty contributes to the happiness markind. I take off my hat and bow to him.

The next toast, "The President," in the absence of Chauncey M. Depew, who was to respond to it, was drunk standing, and in silence. President Dominick then read a letter from Mayor Hewitt, who was expected to reply to the toast, "The Empire State," in which he said that he had in-Empire State," in which he said that he had in-tended to be present, but owing to the inclemency of the weather he did not feel well enough to do so. The Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, in response to the toast, "Honest Dealing Brings its Own Re-ward, Affluence and an Honest Name," said among

As I am an Englishman, politics are barred. I find myself occupying the position of a British Minister and must be careful what I say or I shall receive the "sack." (Laughter.) I have no desire to go east, but prefer to remain "West." But although politics are barred I want, as on Englishman, to protest against the general idea that England is in favor of free trade. She would, I have no doubt, like to have you try it (laughter), but I believe that before many years the groans of the English people will make England throw off free trade, and adopt fair trade in any event, and perhaps protection. (Cheers.) I sm glad that free trade is buried under 10,000 vetes in this Empire State. (Lound and continued

ther things 5

rice to the supplier of the supplier of the problem, how to spend the surplus—of their husbands," was responded to by President E. T. Bartiett, of the Republican Club. He told a story of once meeting General Sherman, who told him that he had just been to a wedding, where he had met a number of pretty girs, and the General said: "I had rather have my lost youth come back to me than my march to the sea," Mr. Bartlett said that if he were twenty-five years younger he might do justice to the subject, but he saw so many experts before him that it was of no use to try. He then made a strong plea for the presence of ladies on such occasions.

occasions.

The other toasts of the evening were: "Sister Cities, East and West," responded to by H. C. Titeomb, Mayor of Newburyport, Mass.; "The Clergy—Who Teach Us to Use the World without Abusing It," responded to by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall; "Lawyers and Judges," responded to by Nogh Davis; "Our Guests," responded to by Isaac H. Builey, and "Our Customers," responded to by General George H. Ford, of New-Haven.

About fifty owners of stables in this city appeared be-fore the Beard of Health yesterday and argued for an hour in favor of manure vaults under the sidewalks. man's fail, he gained by no man's loss, he fed no grudges, nor raised his own repute by defamation of others. Toward the dear country which he loved, the great Constitution which he revered, the institutions of equality and freedom which he adored, the work of his life was given to strengthen in every part the Republic, add stability and permanence to its frame and cure all cylls in the body pay for removing the manure in small quantities, while What Is Catarrh

Catarrh is an inflammation of the mucous membranes and may affect the head, throat, stomach, bowels or bladder. But eatarrh of the head is the most common, often coming on so gradually that it has a firm hold before the nature of the trouble is suspected. Catarrh is caused by a cold, or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Its local symptoms are fulness and heat in the forehead, dryness in the nose and back part of the throat, and a disagreeable discharge from the ness. When the disease gains a firm hold on the system, it becomes chronic, and is then exceedingly dangerous and treacherous, lishle to devetop into consumption. The cyes become infamile to devetop into consumption, the cyes become infamile and red, there is throbbing in the explicit, and sometimes loss of sense of smell and hearing. Hood's Sarsoparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecarica, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

THE HOME MARKET CLUB.

REJOICING OVER THE PROTECTION VIC. TORY

THE DINING HALL DECORATED WITH FLAGS AND FOLIAGE-SPEECHES BY GENERAL ALGER, EX-SENATOR WARNER

MILLER AND OTHERS. 787 TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.; Boston, Nov. 15.—The Home Market Club of Bos-

ton, which has done such efficient work for the cause of Protection in the campaign just ended, celebrated the Republican victory to-night in a brilliant manner. A banquet was announced about a week ago for the Hotel Vendome, where most of the big banquets are held in Boston, but within two days it was evident dome would not accommodate the members of the club who wished to be present, to say nothing of outsiders. Then the Hotel Brunswick was engaged, and it was intended to divide the speakers and the company. But even these two large hotels were not large enough, so the big hall of the Mechanics' Building was engaged, and decorators set to work to make it more beautiful and attractive. Large tables were run lengthwise of the hall, and tables for invited guests were placed upon the stage. In this way ac-commodations were made for more than twelve hundred people. The procession was not too large to meet the demands of Republicans from Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Maine, Vermont and Rhode Island. Through the energy and enter-prise of Hubert Radellife, the secretary, Island. and other officers of the club, the impromptu affair was admirably managed. The large hall, which has a sealing capacity, irrespective of the galleries, of about 3,000, has never before been utilized for a banquet of such dimensions. Plates were laid for twelve hundred and nearly that number were present, while hundreds of ladies and gentlemen occupied the balcony as spectators.

The hall and reception-room were handsomely decorated for the occasion, the National colors pre-dominating. The word "Welcome" backed by flags was displayed over each of the entrances, while flags of all nations hung from columns in the receptionroom. The gallery was also draped with bunting. The main hall was draped with bunting on both its gallery fronts, and on the first gallery were shields hearing the names of the States in the Republican column, New-York having the central position. Festoons of bunting and strings of signal flags were swung from the centre of the ceiling to the wails on each Six large American flags covered the wall behind the stage, the two central ones being caught up with a glory of sundry flags to display the names of the President and Vice-President-elect. Portraits of them also hung near by. The platform was flanked with tropical plants, and a screen of foliage oncealed the orchestra. Timothy Merrick, president of the club, occupied

the chair. He made a brief and pertinent speech, re-ferring mostly to the work done by the club and to the great victory of Protection. General Alger was first speaker, and was received with tumultuous applause. He declared that he was a plain business man who had never learned the art of oratory. He referred to the evabarrassment he felt in speaking where Senator Hoar, Senator Sherman and James G. Blaine had spoken. At the mention of the name of Blaine, the speaker was interrupted by tremendous and protracted applause, winding up with "He's all right." General Alger's reference to the fact that Michigan was no longer a doubtful State, was recived with cheers and laughter.

Speeches were made by ex-Senator Warner Miller and others. Among those present were Governor Ames, Senator William E. Chandier, John D. Loug, Rodney Wallace, Colonel A. Whitejock, R. C. Tatt, Will am A. Russell, Colonel Elliot F. Shepard, Editor of "The Mail and Express and George F. Hoar, F. T. Greenhalge, E. A. Morse, General N. P. Banks, A. W. Beard, J. Q. A. Brackett, John W. Chandler, J. H. Walker, with many others

GRABAU CLEARED BY A CORONER'S JURY

WITNESSES SAY THAT THE PLATFORM GATE WAS NOT CLOSED WHEN BAER The inquest in the case of Philip Baer, who was

killed by falling from a Second-ave, train on November e, at Canal and Allen sts., took place yesterday before Coroner Nugent. The widow of the dead man was present in the court-room and had to be supported y her sister. Ex-Judge Bedford appeared in behalf of the District-Attorney's office, and Lawyer Howe appeared in behalf of the prisoner, John H. Grabau who was charged with causing the death of Baer. The elevated railroad company was represented by H. D. Sedgwick, of the firm of Davies & Rapallo William Porente, a barber at No. 1 Orchard-st., testi led that he was a passenger on the train which left Canal and Allen sts. about 6 o'clock. He saw the man try to get on the train. The gates of the train were within three or four inches of being closed. He had one foot on the car platform when he saw Grabau push Eaer off. Baer attempted to get up, but his foot was caught between the platform of the station and the train, and he was dragged along to the end of the platform, when he fell to the ground, Mrs. Baer took the witness stand and lestified that

her husband had sent a telegram to her to be ready to go to a ball with him on the night he lost his life. a ticket when Baer came hurrying in and ran around through the exit way, as the regular admission gate was closed. She heard af etward that a man had been killed. She was positive that the gave of the platform was closed when she was purchasing her ticket. Annie Sheler testified that she was standing on the platform when Baer tried to get on the train. she was the only person there at the time. She was positive that the gates were closed before Baer tried to get on the train. Frank Williamson and J. F. Rich said than they were positive that the gate was not altogether closed when Eaer was thrown off. They judged that the gate was about six inches of being closed, and that the man had one foot on

of being closed, and that the man had one foot on the platform, and was holding on to the gate with his hands. John B. Campbell, the supern end in or transportation of the road, give expert testingny with regard to the rules of the road.

The jury, after a brief neither atton, rendered a verdict that Haer came to his death by failing from the elevated railroad at Canal and Ailen sts. They ex-onerated the brakeman Grabau from all blame in the matter. Grabau could not be discharged by the Coroner, as he was committed by a police justice. Lawyer flowe will apply for a writ of habbas corpus in the Supreme Court to-day.

MAINTAINING RAILEOAD RATES. Philadelphia, Nov. 15 .- "The Public Ledger," in its

financial article to-morrow, will say relative to the war in freight rates: "So far as we can ascertain, upon inquiry at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the present trouble in rates arises largely from the fact that there is no method under which agreements as to rates can be maintained or enforced. The newer and weaker lines feel that they cannot command traffic at equal rates with the older and more established lines, and while they would no doubt prefer an amicable arrangement under which the traffic could be divided, there is no way, since the passage of the Interstate Commerce law, in which an arrange nent can be legally made. The competition, too, of the Canadian lines, which are exceedingly active com-petitors for both east and west bound traffic of the United States, and which are not under the control of the Interstate Commerce law, makes the situation still more perplexing, and, as a result, to-day the ta'lways are receiving on traffic in both directions much less than a fair compensation and much less han the public are willing to pay. It is well to say that we are satisfied the statements made in regard to these rate troubles having any connection with the completion for non-completition of the South Penn-sylvania Railway have not the slightest foundation."

CONFESSING JUDGMENT ON A MEAT BILL. Cable, Balley & Co., proprietors of the restaurants at os. 180 and 182 Broadway and Nos. 5 and 7 Park place, Nos. 150 and 102 broadway and Nos. 5 and 7 Park place, have confessed judgment for \$25,100 in flavor of Belinocke & Co., meat merchants, to whom they recently gave a chattel mertgage for \$25,000. The judgment is for meat sold the firm and money advanced. M. A. Kursheedt, the attorney in the matter, said yesterday that the judgment was confessed as collateral security for the chattel

is the remedy for this ever-increasing malady. It at tacks at once the source of the disease by purifying and enriching the blood, which, as it reaches the delease passages of the mucous membrane soothes and rebuilds the tissues, giving them tendency to health instead of disease, and ultimately curing the affection. At the same time Hood's Serraparita builds up the whole system and makes one feet that he has taken a new lesse of life.

"For several years I had a catarrhal affection in my throat, and had tried several medicines, but could find nothing to help me. I must say I was very much benefited by using Hood's Sarasparilla, and would recommend it very highly." ELIAS P. DEVRIES, Omaha, Neb.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

mortgage, which cannot cover floating stock, lease, etc., and that their financial condition was all right. Creditors knew all about this claim.

HARRISON AND THE SOUTH.

THE DEMOCRATIC "CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER'S" NOTABLE EDITORIAL

CAPTAIN DAWSON EULOGIZES THE INCOMING PRESIDENT, AND LOOKS FOR NO LEGIS-LATION INIMICAL TO THE SOUTH. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Charleston, S. C., Nov. 15 .- " The News and Courier"

publishes a double-leaded editorial to-day, which has caused a considerable sensation in vew of the fact that the editor, Captain F. W. Dawson, who is also a member of the Democratic National Committee, has just turned from a trip North. The editorial says: Those who have known General Harrison long and in-Umately find excellent points in his character.

The cleanness of his private life has never been dis-

puted. It is evident that he is not wanting in manliness General Harrison's war record is more than respectable. By merit, not by political influence, he won the stars of Brigadler-General. In civil life he has been bold and uncompromising. The intellectual force of General Harrison has been questioned, but his intimates regard him as a man of big brain. With this goes, it is asserted, an invincible confidence in himself.

What of the South! It is evident from the utterances since the election there is less desire than ever before to dragoon the States. There has been bloody talk. War paint has been plentiful. It is not unlikely that Senator Chandler will press the bill to regulate elections in the South which he introduced last winter, but there are conservative influences at work. Many millions of Northern and Western capital are already invested in the South. Many more millions can profitably be placed in the Southern States. This will go far to prevent violent and coercive legislation. There is likewise a wide spread feeling that nothing is to be gained by attempting spread reging that nothing is to be gamed by a comparing the to restore negro rule and carpet-bag control in the South.

The experiment has been tried, and there is little tempta-The experiment has been tried, and there is little tempta-tion to repeat it. Whatever the purpose or desire, there can be no legislation inimical to the South for a year or more unless a special session of Congress be called. Captain Dawson, who was an original Cleveland

man, and has been a stanch supporter of the present Administration, was asked to-night what, in his opinion, would be the effect of General Harrison's

election upon the South.
"I hope," he said, "that General Harrison will lead the best elements of his party and rule the rest, and that he will not, as was apprehended, be the stoolpigeon of any politician. Speaking as a Democrat, I see more immediate political danger in conciliation and kindness than in force, bills and abuse. are many persons in the South who, from the necessity of things, have acted always with the Democratic party. There was no other way to secure and main-tain g.od local government. If such persons can be satisfied that the National Republican party has no desire to force upon them corrupt or profligate local government, their reasons for sticking to the Democracy through thick and thin will in a measure be re-moved. Of course, any one who accepts office under Harrison will be classified as a Republican. It is certain, however, that there will be no division of importance among the whites in such States as South Carolina, so long as there is real danger that political divisions will bring about negro rule in any form.

tension of Southern Industries, and, above all things, to decline to be alarmed by the threat of attacks which probably will never come.
"I don't expect the industrial development of the South in general to be retarded by the election of General Harrison, for the reason that so large a part of the capital invested in Alabama, Tennessee, Florida and elsewhere comes from Northern sources, and from men disposed to lean toward the protective system. If the 'forty acres and a mule' idea is to be revived, labor will be disorganized and the people, white and black,

With these considerations before me, I have advised

the Southern Democracy to await quietly the course of affairs, to apply themselves to the promotion and ex-

will be disorganized and the people, while and black will be seriously injured. The negroes do not love work, and if they see a chance of escaping from it, they will be difficult to manage."

"Do you think that the election of General Harrison will break up the "Solid South"? will break up the 'solid South'?'
"I do not. There will be a rearrangement of political parties, but the underlying devotion to Democratic principles in the South, I am confident, will cause the bulk of the white people to continue their present political additations."

OBITUARY.

TASKER H. MARVIN.

Tasker H. Marvin, a well-known stock broker of this city, died yesterday at his home, No. 84 Remsen-st. Brooklyn, from typhold fever. He was born in Brook lyn in 1840, and began business as a stock bloker in early life. Mr. Marvin had been a member of the Stock Exchange since August 11, 1862. The son of a stock broker, he spent his life in Wall Street and he won there an enviable reputation, although he met with the usual changes of fortune which a Wall Street career involves. Until the panic of 1873, he was associated with his father and afterward the firm of

Marvin Brothers was a prominent and successful one In 1881, Mr. Marvin retired from business with an ample fortune, but within three years he was again on the floor and the fact that he seemed anxious to take orders from his fellow brokers led to the spinion that he had lost or spent the bulk of his means. He became at once, however, one of the largest traders on the Exchange, and within a short time his operations were so large as to attract general attention. It was supposed generally that he was acting for larger speculators, but his failure in May, 1886, was sufficient proof that his principal operations were his personal

proof that his principal operations were his personal ventures and his failure was recognized as the certain result of excessive trading. A set lement with his creditors was effected, but a second disaster overtook him and since that time Mr. Marvin had ceased to be a factor in the market.

He was made a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education by Mayor Low, and was at one time president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was also enterested in the Polynchine and Packer institutes. He left a family of three children.

DUKE MAXIMILIAN OF BAVARIA

Munich, Nov. 15 .- Dune Maximilian, of Bavaria, who was stricken with apoplexy a few days ago, it dead. He was born in 1808, and succeeded to the ducal title upon his father's death in 1837. He was a Bavarian calvary general and an author. Several novels, plays, and books of travel from his pen bave been published, and he made a collection of songs. His oldest son, Louis, renounced his right of succession in favor of Prince Charles Theodore, who was born in 1839, and married a daughter of the King of Saxony.

Three boys who were spending money lavishly near e Harlem Bridge attracted the attention of Policeman Buttlinger on Wednesday, and he arrested them on suspicion. One of the boys had \$96 and checks for \$150 in his pockets. He was Walter Knapp, age ifficen, and he had been in the employ of F. Roosevelt, the organ manufacturer, of West Eighteenth st. He confessed that he had stelen the money and checks from his employer. The other boys were helping him spend the money.

THOMAS BRANCH. Richmond, Va., Nov. 15.-Ehomas Branch, a wellmown banker, died to day, age eighty-six. He was

a Union man before the war, was a member of the Secession Convention and spoke and voted against the Ordinance, but afterward signed it.

Staunton, Va., Nov. 15.—Ex-Mayor J. Addison Cochran died here this morning of typhold fever, age forty-five. He was secretary and treasurer of the Valley Mutual Life Association, and one of the most prominent business mer

OBSERVANCE OF THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

The Week of Prayer was observed in many of the churches of the city last evening under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. In the Madison Ave-nue Presbyterian Church Everett P. Wheeler talked on "City Life." In St. James's Lutheran Church Robert Fulten Cutting addressed the meeting; W. W. Roppin, jr., addressed a large gathering in the Scotch Precipterian Church, and Dr. Charles D. Scudder talked to the congre

gation assembled in Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. Services of a similar character were also held in Association Hall. This evening the meetings will be continued as these churches.